

MANLY SENTIMENTS.

Let such of the Democracy as have been imposed on by the senseless cry of British influence, fraud and bribery in the late election, read the following from the "Oswego (N. Y.) Herald," and they will be enabled to discover the difference between a manly calibre, and that of the set of spaniels at Jefferson, who consider it glory enough to register the edicts of Benton. In copying the article, the "New York Times" says its editor has been "one of the most devoted advocates of Mr. Van Buren throughout the contest that has just terminated."

From the Oswego Commercial Herald.

"Returns from nearly all the States in the Union show that General HARRISON has been chosen President by a large majority of the popular suffrage, and will have more electoral votes than any other candidate ever received for the same office in a contested election. Gen. HARRISON carries at least 20 of the 25 States, with a popular majority of more than 150,000 votes. It is worse than idle to ascribe this great political revolution to fraud and bribery. It is a libel on the character and sovereignty of the People, and on their capacity for self-government, and an insult to the public understanding. The causes that have wrought out such a change in the public sentiment are sufficiently apparent to all intelligent men. The most prominent cause may be traced to the financial policy of the Government, and to the doctrines introduced into the United States Senate last winter by the advocates of the Sub-Treasury, giving to this measure the effect of the reduction of the wages of labor and of every species of property to the European standard. Mr. VAN BUREN gave a new reading to the Constitution, changing the policy of the Government from its foundation down to the time when he disavowed all control over the currency of the country. He thereby threw off a responsibility that had been acknowledged as a constitutional duty by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON. No one will deny that our Government was established as all just Governments is, for the benefit of the governed, to secure the rights of all, protect the great interests of the country, and promote 'the general welfare.' It was the undoubted duty of Government to have so far consulted the interests of the People as to have given the incidental aid consequent upon the collection and disbursement of the public revenue in the currency best suited to the exigencies of the commerce and business of the country.

"The course of the Administration produced every where a desire for a change, a return to the old order of things, under which this country enjoyed a degree of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations. The people wanted a more settled and stable policy in the fiscal action of the Government, and more respect for the popular will in the councils of the nation. They wanted a more national and a less proscriptive policy in the administration of affairs; they wanted what Gen. HARRISON is pledged to, one Presidential term, and a better regard for the freedom of political opinion. They wanted repose from the intense political action to which the country has been for years subjected, by the agitation of financial questions affecting all the great interests of society.

"Their judgment is declared, and, according to the republican theory of our Government, must be deemed and taken as conclusive on the measures upon which they have passed and in effect rejected."

The last Democrat comes up to sticking point, and makes allusion to the Democratic Meeting advertised for next Monday. It hopes for a "large meeting," and trusts that no "true hearted and whole-souled Democrat" will be found to "deny the faith." What say you Messrs. Register and Receiver? Two to one that both "deny the faith,"—or at least fail to give evidence of the "faith within them." We will see!

CONGRESS.

Our dates from Washington are to Tuesday morning the 5th. There was no quorum in either House of Congress on Monday. Only twenty-five Senators and about one hundred Representatives answered to the roll call, and there being no quorum a motion to adjourn was made and carried. It is probable from the number of members in Baltimore and on the route, that a quorum was present in each House on Tuesday but the message from the President may not have been delivered until Wednesday.

We have received the message, and will publish it in our next.

RESUMPTION.—The State Bank of Illinois resumed specie payments on Monday 7th ult.

FOR THE TIMES.

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

Twelfth Night, or what you will.

The above lines were brought most forcibly to my recollection, by seeing the very high stand taken by Speaker Price, of the Legislature of Missouri. He seems to be the chosen organ of Mr. Benton for introducing and carrying through all the odious measures which it is his pleasure to pass—and though one is for the moment surprised that he should have chosen such a tool—so weak a vassal for the accomplishment of his purposes—if we permit ourselves to reflect, we shall see that it is perfectly in keeping with the character of the man—at heart a tyrant, and unprincipled as he is tyrannical, he but follows the example of Louis the Eleventh—his only compeer on record, in low intrigue, craft and villainy, he selected as his friend and confidant, his barber, Oliver Le Dain, and Mr. Benton has selected for one of the highest offices in the State, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sterling Price, a sort of second-rate shaver in politics—a man with just brains enough to do as he is bid—and not independence enough to enquire why or wherefore—a mere twaddler, whose highest ambition would be to gain one smile from his tumble-bug majesty. It is at once a source of mortification and sorrow to every real friend of the State of Missouri to see how low she stands in the scale of greatness; her Legislature composed of men sacrificing the glory and interest of their State, to appease the disappointed rage of a debased and dishonest swindler—and the Speaker of the House himself chosen as the special organ for introducing

a preamble and resolutions directly accusing a large majority of his countrymen of the basest dishonesty in receiving bribes to vote for Gen. HARRISON. Mr. Benton, of course, drafted the resolutions and through his factotum, Mr. Speaker Price, Col. Benton has the effrontery—the bare-faced impudence, to accuse the honest and independent voters of the United States of receiving bribes—a high state of things indeed when the free and incorruptible electors of this Republic, and such men as Clay, Webster, Tallmadge, Leigh, Preston and a host of others, men who would suffer contamination even by being compared with such a creature as Benton, are arraigned for dishonesty, by a man whose whole life is but a tissue of fraud and villainies, practised upon weak, friendless individuals, and his Jackall Price whose business it is to bark when his master sets him on—but the retribution of an injured people is at hand, the day is dawning when even Benton himself will cease to exist politically, and will descend into that obscurity to which his deeds should long since have consigned him. What then (I ask for information) is to become of the scum of politicians who have been occupying the high places in the Councils of the State—they exist but in the shadow of his greatness, and are destined like him to sink to their proper level, which would be hard to find without digging for it.

TOBY BELCH.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

The Legislature of our state adjourned on Saturday last, sine die. Much to the surprise of the Whig portion of that body, considerable "by rolling" took place before the locus effectuated an adjournment. The sole cause of this unexpected manoeuvre was to break the charter of the State Bank, but the attempt signally failed, the bank was apprised of their intention and immediately called a meeting of the Board; Resolved to resume on the 7th, and ordered a like compliance on the part of her Branches. The fun of it is, the Banks very justly refuse to pay any more Auditor's warrants, thus leaving the members of the Legislature penniless as far as their dependence was upon her favors.

We understand several of them have already been begging at the door of the bank offering apologies for their misconduct, but the Bank was inexorable.—Illinoian.

Missouri Legislature.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Dec. 14.

A communication was received from the Governor, stating that he had approved and signed the following laws:

1. An act to appropriate money.
2. An act in relation to School Lands.
3. An act declaring certain county roads State roads.
4. An act to establish a state road through the county of Perry.
5. An act to establish a state road from the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington, to a certain point in Jefferson County.
6. An act to establish a state road.
7. An act to incorporate the Polk county Academy.
8. An act concerning Patents.
9. An act concerning certain state roads.

Also—that he had approved and signed a memorial to Congress in relation to certain wet marshy lands.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Monroe, from the committee of the Penitentiary, reported unfavorably to building a MAINTENANCE for the Penitentiary, and a long and eloquent debate occurred upon that interesting subject, in which Messrs. Monroe, Crow, Thompson, Kirtley, Miller and Campbell participated, and the report was adopted.

A bill allowing several claims was read and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Harvey offered a resolution, calling for information in relation to criminal costs; also, a resolution enquiring into the expediency of taking the three per cent fund to pay the Mormon troops, and of stopping its distributions, so that counties hereafter established may have a share. Adopted.

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution calling on the Auditor and Secretary of State, for information in relation to deaf and dumb persons in this State, their number, ages, residences, &c.

The memorial to Congress on the subject of the northern boundary was taken up and discussed by Mr. Allen in favor, and by Messrs. Harvey and Monroe against it, and passed.

A bill on the same subject was also passed. Many bills were read a second time and referred, or ordered to be engrossed.

DECEMBER 15.

In SENATE, Mr. Hunter, from a select committee, to whom was referred a petition from Lewis F. Linn, and others praying an act of incorporation of a mining company, reported the charter of the "Mine a la Motte Mining and Smelting Company of Missouri," which was ordered to a second reading.

A report from the Commissioner of public building was received and read; they report that the expenditures on the Capitol have exceeded appropriations \$22,000; and estimate that \$30,000 additional will be required to finish the building. If this be sufficient, the entire cost of the Capitol will be \$252,000.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill amendatory of an act concerning clerks. It makes the election of clerks take place on the 1st Monday of August, 1844, and clerks to enter upon their duties the 1st January following.

A communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to a call from Mr. Allen, showing the number of deaf and dumb persons in the several counties, was received and referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Harvey, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill taxing corporations and individuals for money or bank paper on hand, or loaned out, and for stock in steamboats, and to tax brokers and money dealers.

The Senate went into a committee of the whole Mr. Crow in the chair, and after some time spent therein, rose and reported sundry bills, and then adjourned.

DECEMBER 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the And. of Public Accounts concerning certain criminal prosecutions in Lincoln County.

Mr. Wilson, presented a petition from the citizens of Newton County, asking an appropriation of money, to improve the navigation of Elk river.

Mr. White of Scott, presented a petition from the citizens of Scott County.

Mr. Ellis, presented a petition of certain citizens of Lewis County.

Mr. Phelps, presented the petition of certain citizens of Greene County.

Mr. Mason, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Morgan County.

Mr. Phelps, introduced a bill for defining the eastern boundary line of Missouri.

Mr. Vivian, introduced a bill authorizing the sale of real estate of Joseph Irvine, deceased. Notice was given of the introduction of sundry Bills.

WE copy the following letter of a correspondent of the St. Louis Bulletin, as well because the remarks in reference to Dr. Lowry's late and important publication agrees with our own opinion, as also to enable our fair readers to see and realize that they have a champion in our community who seems to be both able and willing to compliment their merits.

FAYETTE, Mo., Dec. 12, 1840.

Dear Lady:—As our illuminations, firing of cannon, floating of flags, eating of dinners, balls at night, &c., are over, and now that the smoke has cleared off, and "skies bright," I have tasked myself somewhat in concluding whether you had sufficient care for this "former theatre of your glory," to desire a word having reference to our doings. Your wishes aside, I have taken my seat to write. Our town, as you will readily imagine, is now thrown on its own resources, whereby to entertain its citizens, but as we have no tolerable reliance in that respect as our neighboring villages, we shall not complain, should we even become stupid, for want of material to prop "languid spirits."

You have learned, ere this, that on Monday last we celebrated the triumph of our cause. The proceedings were entirely courteous and respectful to the other party—so much so, that many of the "well balanced" of them have seen fit to compliment our discretion. About 11 o'clock speaking commenced at the Court House, and for dignified conception, sound argument, and felicity of expression, the speeches of LEONARD CLARK, and BENTON, were eminently respectable. It was amusing to witness the very apparent chagrin of the prominent Loco Focos, who had attended for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings, and thus to manufacture capital out of which to reproach our friends, but it was "no go." So well were the speeches received by all parties, the President of our Bank has esteemed it necessary to declare hostility to the new Administration—no matter what line of policy it may adopt!—I presume you have seen his late publication. If you have not, you ought to get hold of it. It sustains all his former reputation for rigor of thought and of expression. You will perceive that he is still virid and forcible, both in language and meaning, and his occasional extravagances indicates that he has yet a warm temperament, a fully sufficient confidence in his own opinions, and some excuse him of the habit of deriving them from speculation rather than from observation. In his essays heretofore, he has laid himself liable to the charge of indecision and obscurity, which suggested the suspicion that he did not himself see clearly what he wished to say, and thus frequently wrapped up his thoughts in glittering clouds; but no such charge will lay against his late production. He is dead against the new administration! It is to be hoped the old gentleman will relax much of the rigor of his opposition—else the coming together of two planets of such magnitude as himself and the administration, might result in imminent injury to the country! The speaking over, a large portion of the company repaired to Marley's, "where the banqueting room presented attractions," such as you know your old hostess is full able to prepare.

THE BALL AT NIGHT.

was grand! grand! grand beyond precedent in Boon's Luck. I have been in "meridians not my own," where tribute was paid to Terpsichore, and it is but consonant with the facts to say, I never saw so large an assemblage on such an occasion. In younger days I had some of the "breathings of poetry" in my soul, but never enough to properly contemplate, much more describe such a scene. It was here that the bachelor who had formed his beau ideal of woman and worshipped that, might meet more than the counterpart of his imaginary love. It would have been no blind credence to the whisperings of his wishes, for surely his real paragon was in our midst. True, no "gorgeous gewgaws,"—"Mirabeau feathers,"—"snowy veils," or "Orange plumes" could be seen to render "beauty more beautiful," yet an occasional expressive flower, those beautiful symbols of the affections and pure messengers of the heart, such as stood out for "summer's emerald diadem," but such as live "thro' autumn's blast," might be seen wrapt in clustering braid and delicate fold, on many a marble brow. It has been written,

"There is a gentle element, and man, May breathe it with a calm unruffled soul."

Well, be it so. I can only say that but few, if any of our company realized its influence or its truth,—for however gentle their element, there was too much impulse for calmness. At 8 o'clock, all were on their "mirth and dance intent," with neither "sorrow in their song, nor winter in their year," "sweet sentiment was passing 'to and fro,'" and if perchance one "lacked for fact," 'twas more than paid in fancy." Among the brilliant might be seen, one with

"Snow white foot, That fell on earth,—as soft as mute;"—

Another, expressing the

"Soft betraying air, That women loved, delight to wear."

A third, showing the

"India hue,— 'Tis stern resolve,—'tis lovely to the sight,"

And a fourth,

"Fair as the earliest dawn of eastern light."

A fifth, looking like

"The lady lily—paler than the moon,"—

While a sixth, in contrast,

"The red rose, Fragrant with breath of June."

A seventh, looking for the world like

"A sunbeam on a dewy bank, Each flower's eye to light,"—

And then an eighth, resembling

"The perfect charm of virtue, And the majesty of thought,"—

and so on it would have been to the end of a long chapter, had my eye been able to compass more than the two sets in my vicinity,—and after this, I was no longer myself sufficiently, to be interested by the most ample merit. Many of our married ladies were with us, and exhibited quite as much of the "nonpareil of pretty face and queen like step" as you could have desired; but they are off the carpet. They are the evergreens of the day,—a bachelor takes more delight in speaking of the roses. In promanaging the room, it was gratifying to look on such of the young fair as have not entirely "set out,"—their air, address, in short, every thing indicating

"The spirit that lives in the breast of a maiden, When passion's tears have not troubled her story."

How could it have been otherwise than gratifying to look on such a group of "young hopes!"

Their just and youthful jollity, coupled with the fact that each day they are to "grow more sweet to sense—more lovely to the eye," rendered them quite engaging.

What shall be said of that set of "fixed figures"—the Old Bachelors? We had many, many of them with us, and wherever eye could be placed, might be seen one "rising on the wintry world of letters," and using every effort to "please, surprise, instruct, and astonish" some sweet auditor that stood by his side. Many of them who had not run too far the life of bachelorhood, presented quite an "alanode" appearance, but here and there might be seen one of "lengthened term of service" and, as if envious of keeping up "old style," dressed in rather ancient habit. To cast your eye on such a one, his look, gesture, in fact his every appearance indicated that, on looking on some of the gayer of his tribe, and then on himself, he felt,

"'Twas thus, 'ill luxury seduced the mind—"

Their countenances, I think, most generally indicated the extent of their "varied aspirations."—Among them might be seen a set who had seemingly concluded to "quit the bliss" of single blessedness, and carried a face that clearly bespoke, that

"And were her fate to ours joined By Hymen's silken tie,"

their joy would have been made up, and without it, the last link in their chain of happiness was forever broken.

Another set, quite in contrast, might be seen expressing

"No memory to wring our brow, No hopelessness at heart;"—

while a third class were in all the ecstasy that life is heir to. They had reached their acme of delight, and seemed to place reliance on the "kindly words of trust in days gone by,"—each countenance expressing

"My heart is with its early dream."

The fourth and last, though small in number, were rendered rather a potent mark, from their peculiarity of situation. Their story seemed to be

"—the first fresh love Dies never wholly—it lives on thro' pain."

And disappointment.

As all true lovers admit there is "an affection which no stain of earth can darken," I can but delight in reciprocating the feelings and sympathies of such as hold on to their "first fresh love," and hope ere long, "a chain of kindred taste may fasten mind to mind."

As a desire to quit the dance gradually unveiled itself, a number of ladies formed themselves into a kind of "breast-work," and chanted in most beautiful strains a Tippecanoe song, to the tune of "O, 'tis my delight," &c. While singing was progressing, the impulsive commendation of many a bachelor might be heard, until at length, the word being given, the company left the room to the music of a national air, leaving some "with hopes and fears in equal balance laid"—some so disinclined to quit the sport, that the sadness of past and coming years seemed concentrated in the despair of the moment; but the general feeling seemed to be,

"One hour of such bliss is a life ere it closes, 'Tis one drop of fragrance from thousands of roses."

W. & L. PRINDLE, (at the old stand of T. H. & L. Pearson,) offer a superior lot of

Blue, Black, Brown, Grey & Steel-mixed CLOTHS,

at prices just 50 per cent less than they are worth. Purchasers who need, or ever expect to need the article, would do well to call and examine them. They will be open for a few weeks only, as they are likely to be sold on a wholesale bill.

Fayette, Dec. 25, 1840.—41-1t

O. K. HOUSE.

THIS House situated in Carrollton, and well known as Freeman's Tavern, is now open for the reception of boarders and the travelling community. The people must be their own judges of accommodations.

WM. J. HERNDON.

Carrollton, Dec. 25, 1840.

OFFICE GLASGOW INS. COMPANY.

GLASGOW, Dec. 25, 1840.

THERE will be an election held by the Stockholders of this company at their office on Monday, 18th January next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the year 1841.

JAMES EARICKSON, Pres't.

WM. F. DUNNICK, Secretary.

Dec. 25, 1840.—41-1t

The Florida Volunteers.

THE "Florida Boys" are requested to meet in Fayette, on the first day of January, to make arrangements for securing pay for their services in Florida. Their prospects are now good, and by prompt action they may secure their pay.

THOMAS W. TAYLOR.

Dec. 19, 1840.—40-2w

Look Out! Look Out!!

HAVING sold our stock of goods to JUDGE JOHN M. FEAZEL—and having waited for our customers to make sale of their crops, we now give notice of our intention to close our business at this place, and we ask them for their own interest not to wait for the second notice, for fear it may be given them by an officer; if they do, it will surely be done; understand, one and all, that we mean what we say.

E. R. FULLIAM, P. W. NOWLIN.

Chariton, Dec. 19, 1840.—40-4w

Important to the Country!

Messrs W & L PRINDLE, have visited the town of Fayette, with a large and well-selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

together with a large assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS,

purchased in Eastern Cities expressly for this market, and will be sold for CASH at least 50 per cent less than usual, their facilities being such as to warrant them in doing so. All they ask of those wishing to purchase—either at wholesale or retail—is to give them a call.

Their house is the one formerly occupied by T. H. & L. PEARSON.

Dec. 19, 1840.—40-4w

Notice

IS hereby given, that the undersigned has obtained from the County Court of Howard county, letters of administration testamentary on the estate of CUMPTON COOPER, deceased, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1840, that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and that all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

JAMES H. BROWN, Adm'r.

Dec. 19, 1840.—40-4w

Notice

ALL persons interested in the estate Nancy A. McDonald, deceased, are hereby notified that I shall make a final settlement of my administration on said estate, at the next term of the County Court of Randolph county.

R. McDONALD, Administrator.

Dec. 12, 1840.—39-3t

Final Settlement.

ALL persons interested in the estate Nancy A. McDonald, deceased, are hereby notified that I shall make a final settlement of my administration on said estate, at the next term of the County Court of Randolph county.

R. McDONALD, Administrator.

Dec. 12, 1840.—39-3t

Florida Service—Lost Horses.

THE undersigned, having been applied to by many claimants of compensation for various grades of losses on horses while in the Missouri Regiment in the Florida service, respectfully suggests that all others, having claims of a similar kind, should meet together, as far and as speedily as practicable, in Captain's companies, or otherwise, and prepare joint statements, so far as their cases are severally analogous, in relation to the nature and extent of their losses. These, if forwarded to the subscriber at Washington, along with a joint or several powers of attorney, properly authenticated, will be attended to through the present winter, and afterwards, if necessary, to insure an ultimate just adjustment. His compensation will be reasonable and light on each of the subscribers, provided the unite in the manner indicated. Payment, when received, will be made without expense, though such respectable merchant as may be designated in the counties from whence the crops were raised. He but adds, that, if his services are to be engaged the sooner the better. He will leave on Tuesday.

JAMES H. BROWN, (of M.)

Dec. 12, 1840.

"Reformer," "Patriot," "Star" and "Chronicle," will please publish once.

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